

READ BY EVERY MEMBER NEBRASKA STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION. ALL THE NEWS OF ALLIANCE AND WESTERN NEBRASKA OFFICIAL ORGAN NEBRASKA VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. IT REACHES HEADQUARTERS FOR 15,000 FIREMEN

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NEBRASKA WILL SUPPLY NATION WITH POTATOES

Report of Committee on Potatoes and Beans at Conservation Congress in Omaha Last Week Shows Double Acreage

NEBRASKA FARMERS DOING THEIR PART—MORE ACREAGE

Estimated Yield for Nebraska for 1917 Is 14,473,439 Bushels of Potatoes and 7,140,000 Pounds of Beans

The report of the committee on Potatoes and Beans, rendered to the Conservation Congress in Omaha on Thursday evening, May 24, at the Omaha auditorium, contained figures of much interest to the state of Nebraska as well as to those portions of the country which depend on Nebraska largely for their supply of these two important items of food. Chairman Lloyd Thomas had divided the state into districts and with the help of the seventeen other committee members secured information and statistics which were used by the congress in making its outline of policy for the guidance of the Nebraska council of defense.

At 8:30 o'clock Thursday evening Chairman Thomas of the committee was placed in charge of the convention and made the following remarks:

Address by Lloyd Thomas, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Conference:

In presenting our report and recommendations to the committee on Potatoes and Beans we do so in the hope that this report will give facts and figures of value to both the producer and consumer and that it may contain recommendations which will be of use in outlining your plan of action during the coming months.

The statistical report which I hand to you in detailed form may be rather incomplete or inaccurate but in the main you will find these figures correct and can rely upon them. As chairman of the committee I enlisted the aid of patriotic and well-posted leading citizens throughout the state, dividing it into sixteen districts. This report is made from their figures and estimates. I want to pay tribute to these men for taking their time and money to assist in this work.

On potatoes our statistical report will show you as follows. The 1916 figures are taken from the reports of the state of Nebraska. The 1917 figures are from the estimates made by members of the committee:

Acres planted to potatoes in 1916—75,738 acres.
Total yield of potatoes in 1916—6,552,294 bushels.
Average yield per acre, 1916—86.5 bushels.
Acreage already planted this year, 1917—132,923 acres.
Acreage yet to be planted this year, 1917—34,400 acres.
Total acreage for 1917—167,323 acres.
Estimated yield for 1917 at 86.5 bushels per acre—14,473,439 bushels.

Yield for 1917 at 100 bushels per acre would be 16,732,300 bushels.

The statistical report also shows the acreage and yield of potatoes in the state of Nebraska during the last nine years and gives as a basis of comparison other figures.

In the year 1916 there were shipped from Nebraska points to other Nebraska a total of 1168 cars or 584,000 bushels. And from Nebraska to other states a total of 1154 cars or 577,000 bushels. This means that there were used for home consumption in the state of Nebraska in 1916 a total of 5,975,294 bushels. If we raise the estimated crop of 14,473,439 bushels this year and use only the same amount as last year for home consumption we will have for export a total of 8,498,145 bushels.

I wish to call your attention in this report to the great increase shown in acreage in our larger producing counties. A few of these figures are as follows:

County	Acres planted	Bushels raised	Acres planted	Estimated yield
Box Butte	5577	689,875	8,890	1,091,200
Sheridan	5460	659,568	7,500	907,500
Scotts Bluff	1126	172,391	4,900	616,000
Custer	3345	262,917	6,000	474,000
Lincoln	1429	132,486	3,000	282,000
Keith	350	27,000	1,000	75,000
Kimball	646	143,735	875	195,125
Lancaster	1337	119,394	1,604	144,360
Nuckolls	426	41,833	640	63,360
Platte	1196	106,204	1,500	132,500
Sarpy	667	46,690	990	69,300
Sioux	831	88,501	2,200	235,400
Washington	1019	98,352	1,500	147,000
Wayne	1902	58,817	1,500	88,500
Morrill	579	81,928	2,500	333,750
Cheyenne	856	57,780	1,460	99,280
Seward	625	41,125	900	56,250

The recommendations of the committee, which will be read by Secretary Bushnell, take up another phase of the situation.

The bean proposition is based to a

certain extent on guesswork but we have enough figures to give us a basis. We estimate that the acreage for Nebraska this year will be 17,000 acres, with a yield of 119,000 bushels or 7,140,000 pounds, an average of nearly six pounds to each inhabitant of Nebraska. This acreage is from 2,500 to 5,000 per cent over previous years as will undoubtedly be the production.

Secretary Bushnell of the committee will now read to you the report of this committee and will be followed by other members of the committee who will speak to you on different points taken up in the report.

Report Rendered by Sec. Bushnell, Secretary H. M. Bushnell, Jr., of Alliance, then read the report of the committee, which was as follows:

Report on Potatoes and Beans

Your committee on Potatoes and Beans begs to report to the Nebraska Conservation Congress at Omaha in convention May 24 that they have spent considerable time investigating the matters germane to this work and feel that they have in a measure reached conclusions which we incorporate in this report, that will be a benefit to the producer and the consumer. In treating of these great subjects, potatoes and beans, we deem it advisable to separate the two crops in this report and shall submit for your approval first the report on the potato situation, and second, on beans.



JOHN H. MOREHEAD
Former governor of Nebraska, now residing at Falls City, Nebr. Member of the potato and beans committee who spoke at Omaha congress.

Potatoes
Nebraska is divided into three districts relative to potato production. First, the eastern district, which does not ordinarily produce as much as it consumes, and therefore under normal circumstances, imports potatoes. Second, the central and hills district where the population is sparse, which probably produces only

enough to supply their local demands, but under favorable circumstances purposes. Third, the western

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PATRIOTISM

BY
"SIR WALTER SCOTT"

Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him
burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentered all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

FARM WORK FOR EXCHANGE EMPLOYEES

South Omaha Exchange Will Send Employees to Country to Help on Farms

Omaha, May 14.—At a meeting of the Live Stock and Traders Exchange at the yards Saturday it was decided to send employees to the country to assist with the farm work between May 15 and September 1.

The commission firms will continue to pay these employees in the country the regular salaries less the amount received on the farm. For example, if a man from a commission firm is earning \$160 per month now and will receive \$50 for his services on the farm, the firm here will pay him \$100 while he is in the country.

Heads of firms and regular office employees will take the places of those who go to the farms. It will mean that a cattle salesman, for example, will not only dispose of whatever stock comes to his firm, but he will also take care of the driving and other work usually done by the yard men of the firm.—Lincoln Daily Star.

WILL BULLETIN MEAT CONDITIONS

Alliance Herald Will Post Daily Bulletins on Market Conditions in the Meat Trade

Beginning with this week The Alliance Herald will receive daily reports on the market conditions in the meat trade, issued by the office of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture.

These reports will be issued in bulletin form by The Herald office and placed on The Herald's bulletin board. The bulletins will contain a daily summary of eastern market conditions, stating the supply of and demand and general market for fresh beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton. Detailed reports of prevailing wholesale prices of the different grades of western dressed beef also will be posted daily and weekly, covering leading market centers.

OIL INDUSTRY BOOMING IN NORTHWEST SHERIDAN CO.

The oil industry seems to be on the boom in the northwest corner of Sheridan county. There is now one outfit drilling for oil and a new company has been in the field for the past week securing oil leases on land in that neighborhood and it is understood that they have already leased a considerable tract of land and will soon commence drilling.

GREAT LIVE STOCK MARKET

Second Only to Chicago, in Number of Head of Live Stock Handled and Still Forging Ahead

REASONS FOR GREAT GROWTH
A Market Worthy of the Patronage of Every Nebraska Ranchman, Farmer, Feeder and Shipper

Why has the Omaha live stock market made such rapid strides in recent years, in increasing its business, forging ahead of competitors, until it now stands second only to Chicago in the number of head of live stock handled annually?

"There's a reason." Or, more correctly speaking, there are reasons.

A large territory tributary, splendidly adapted to raising and feeding cattle, hogs and sheep, and made easily accessible to this market by the railroad lines that reach out from Omaha is the foundation reason for the greatness of the Omaha live stock market. When this market was established this great territory was only partially developed. The foresight of the founders of the market is seen in their anticipating the development of the tributary country and planning accordingly; but they did not plan too large.

There are other reasons, not the least of which is found in the interest taken in the welfare of the patronizing stockmen and shipper by the men who compose the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange. It is not putting it too strong to say that the Exchange members' not only give their customers a square deal on all business entrusted to them and for which they receive pay, but they do much work in the interest of the stockmen in their territory for which they receive no pay and cannot be benefited except so far as the prosperity of their patrons is a benefit to them.

The splendid equipment of the stock yards at the Omaha market is a factor that should not be overlooked. It has kept the Omaha Stock Yards Company hustling putting in improvements to keep up with the requirements of the rapidly growing market, but that they succeed well in so doing is attested by live stock commission men and shippers.

Arthur E. Leisey of Lakeside and Anna Loughmar of Balden, Nebr., were married May 23 by Father P. J. Manning.

PROPER METHODS WILL IMPROVE POTATO CROP

Box Butte County Farmers' Association Has Adopted Plan for Improvement of Potato Crop

GROWERS WILL MAKE MONEY BY FOLLOWING THE PLAN

Standardized Plans of Grading and Shipping Will Make Greater Demand for Box Butte Spuds

By F. M. Seidell
Potatoes are Box Butte's leading cash crop. The value of her potato crop is estimated to be approximately as much as the value of the spring and winter wheat, rye, barley, corn, and oats crops combined. Hence the importance of the potato crop and its improvement.

There is need to improve our potatoes so that the growers can produce them even more economically, and to standardize for market, so that the demand for the potatoes may increase in volume. This will bring to the grower larger returns and to the consumer greater satisfaction.

The Box Butte Farmers' Association has adopted the following plan for the improvement of Box Butte county potatoes. This plan does not stop at seed treatment alone, but includes all the steps that are absolutely necessary for the greatest improvement in the Box Butte county potato industry.

(1) Pure Standard Varieties
It is important that only those standard adaptable varieties known to be pure be used for seed. The experience of the growers shows that only the early varieties are adaptable. There is a market demand for the early varieties of this section. The Early Ohio is the standard table variety in demand. Bliss or Red Triumphs are in demand for southern seed trade. White Eurekas or Cobblers, demand varies, are early and good-yielders. Three varieties are enough for any section.

Do not allow seed to mix in storage. In planting one variety after planting another, be sure all potatoes of other variety are removed from planter. In marketing, pick out all other varieties.

(2) Seed Selection
Select seed to maintain variety, type, quality, yield, and to control disease. Know the desired shape of the variety you are growing. Potatoes will produce true to type of seed providing other conditions are favorable. Do not plant a potato that is off in quality, such as one with small outgrowths and deep eyes (remember variety type), or a misshapen potato. The constant use of small potatoes will tend to reduce the yield. A potato may be small because of lack of moisture or because of an inheritable character. The latter is too often the case to risk planting small potatoes except in rare instances. A small seed piece will produce a small vine, consequently a lower yield under normal conditions. Plant nothing less than a one-ounce seed piece, and an ounce and one-half to two-ounce seed pieces are most desirable. Nothing is gained by clipping off seed end of potato. By hill selection the Ohio Station increased the yield of their potatoes about 75 bushels per acre.

About the most important thing in economical production is the discarding of all potatoes affected with dry rot or bacterial wilt. These are internal diseases of the potato. A very scabby potato, however, well shaped, is not a good seed potato. To show the advantage of using clean seed, demonstrations were conducted in 1915 by the county agent under authority of the Box Butte Farmers' Association and the Department of Agricultural Botany, on the farms of four co-operators, from which the following results were secured. Whole two-ounce seed was used, in all cases untreated, in order to measure effect of disease upon yield. The average yield of marketable potatoes from seed was:

	Bu. per A.
Dry-rotted seed	105.09
Scabby seed	132.73
Clean seed	205.12
Dry-rotted seed reduced the yield	100.63 bushels of marketable potatoes per acre and scabby seed reduced the yield 72.29 bushels of marketable potatoes per acre.

(3) Seed Treatment
It is absolutely necessary to treat seed in order to eradicate potato diseases. The Department of Agricultural Botany recommends the following treatment for potato diseases:

"Fungicides"
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE — Dissolve 4 ounces of corrosive sublimate in 2 gallons of hot water. Add this solution to enough water to make 30 gallons. Place potatoes in a gunny sack and keep for 1 1/2 hours in the above solution. Spread the treated potatoes out on a canvas or clean floor to dry. When dry, the potatoes should be cut and placed in sacks which have been disinfected.
Precautions—(1) When dissolving the corrosive sublimate in hot water, use a stone jar or some old pan, as this solution will corrode metal. (2) This solution is very

poisonous, and treated potatoes must never be eaten nor fed to stock. (3) Be certain that the solution is made and used according to the above directions.

FORMIC ALDEHYDE — Four 1 pint of formalin (formalin is a 40 per cent solution of formic aldehyde) into 30 gallons of water in a barrel or tank. Place potatoes in a gunny sack and keep for 2 hours in the above solution. Spread the treated potatoes out on a canvas or clean floor to dry. When dry, the potatoes should be cut and placed in sacks which have been disinfected.

Precautions—(1) Be certain that your formalin is full strength and the solution made according to the above directions. (2) Treat the potatoes for the full 2 hours. (3) This solution is not poisonous, and treated potatoes may be eaten or fed to stock.

In no case make solution stronger or weaker, or treat a longer or a shorter time. Potatoes may be in solution six hours before being damaged materially. In treating with corrosive sublimate, potatoes should be relatively free from dirt. Keep solution stirred up. Do not be alarmed because of evaporation.

Either treatment is effective against disease scab, and all dry rot or bacterial wilt reached by seed treatment. Corrosive sublimate is recommended for treating potatoes affected with Stem Rot or Rhizoctonia, which appears as black specks on the exterior of the potato. This disease cuts down production and may reduce stand of potatoes.

In 1915 demonstrations were conducted by the county agent on the farms of the above co-operators to show the value of seed treatment. Very scabby two-ounce seed was used in all cases. Part treated with corrosive sublimate, and part treated with formalin, planted beside untreated scabby seed of the same kind and origin:

	Untreated	Formalin	Corrs. Subl.
Average	122.73	158.60	166.80

This shows an increased yield by formalin of 25.87 bushels, which, at 35c, equals \$9.05 per acre. Increased yield by corrosive sublimate, 34.07 bushels, at 35c, equals \$11.92 per acre. Stem Rot was prevalent in all potatoes used for seed, which probably accounts for some difference in favor of corrosive sublimate.

It will cost approximately 4c per bushel to treat potatoes, allowing for chemicals at present prices and for labor, providing no time is wasted while potatoes are being treated.

Proper Cultural Methods
Rotation is essential in controlling potato diseases, and in maintaining yield and fertility. Potatoes should not be planted in the same field of tenor than one year to five.

Land free from trash is essential in the production of smooth potatoes. Remember there are two kinds of scab; one a disease, and the other a result of insect injuries. Insect trouble is largely controllable by proper rotation. A field that has been idle or uncultivated for a short time is more apt to have grubs and other enemies to smooth potatoes. Manure if applied to land should be applied just after digging potatoes. If applied in large quantities, disease scab may, as a result, live in the soil longer than five years.

Growers have found from experience that a well-prepared, deep seed bed gives on the average the best results, producing potatoes true to type and a good yield of same.

Growers know the type of cultivation generally best adapted to growing potatoes in their sections. They realize that if deep cultivation is practiced, it should be done early. A more level type of cultivation is better here in Box Butte county than in sections of more rainfall.

In digging, if more dirt is run over the elevator and the digger run deeper, less potatoes are cut and damaged. A cut or damaged potato is usually the first to be affected with storage disease. A cut potato, whether diseased or not, is always thrown away at the big potato markets. Running digger deep takes more horse power, and the only question is, whether best to use more horse power and have less damaged potatoes or not. In handling, care should be exercised to prevent injuring the potatoes. The best potato growers of the section handle their potatoes carefully and find that it pays.

The experience of the majority of potato growers in this section is that potatoes when planted on land following corn or a cultivated crop have best assurance of a good yield of well-shaped, smooth potatoes, because of the well-shaped, smooth potatoes, because of the well-shaped, smooth potatoes, because of the well-shaped, smooth potatoes.

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